

abounding in Dyfed and Gwynedd and the other ancient divisions of Wales. In Cornwall and Devon, in Upper Galloway, Strathaven and Allendale, dark, even black, hair was often met with. It was in South Wales, however, that physiognomies strikingly Iberian or Basque-like, were most commonly observed. A comparison of Bearnese, Basque and South Wales photographs made it clear that the sitters were of the same type. In Ireland Dr. Beddoo found a preponderance of dark hair, such as occurs nowhere else in the British Isles. He also met in parts of Ireland specimens of a type still more primitive than the Iberian. One of these, which Mr. Hector McLean considered identical with the Cro-Magnon race, is also common in Spain.

The plan of Dr. Beddoo's book makes it difficult to quote from it; but no person, who would have a clear insight into the actual position of the race problem in Great Britain and Western Europe, should neglect giving it careful study. It possesses a quality not always discoverable in works of ethnology—that of trustworthiness. The author testifies only to that which he has seen and known, and the story of his tour of observation is a veritable romance of science. It is not unworthy of mention, in addressing this Section of the Royal Society of Canada, that Dr. Beddoo speaks with the utmost respect of the researches of our esteemed colleague, Dr. Daniel Wilson, whose "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland" was one of the most successful of the pioneer efforts to let in light upon the darkness which shrouded the ethnology of the British Isles.

The passages cited or referred to will give a general notion of the significance and comprehensiveness of the Basque problem, in its connection with the races of Europe. Before proceeding to discuss the relations, real and possible, between the Basques and the New World, it will be well to give an outline of their history, as far as it is known, and of the actual geography, population and condition of the Basque provinces in France and Spain.

What are known in Spain as the "Provincias Vascongadas" are three in number: Vizcaya (or Biscay), Guipúzcoa and Alava. The territory occupied by them is in the form of a triangle, bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay, on the south by Soria, on the east by Navarre and part of France, and on the west by Santander and Burgos. The French Basque provinces include the *arrondissements* of Bayonne and Mauleon and part of Oloron. Both in Spain and France, the Basque language is spoken beyond the specified limits—the whole number of persons using it being, according to Prince L. L. Bonaparte, about 800,000, of whom 660,000 may be assigned to Spain and the remainder to France. There are also Basque-speaking communities in Mexico, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic. The chief seaports of the French Basques are Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, Biarritz (also a famous health and pleasure resort), Guetaria and Ciboure. On the Spanish side, Fuenterrabia, from its picturesque hill, overlooks the French frontier. Following the coast westward one reaches Pasages, the city of St. Sebastian—once the centre of the whale fishery,—Zarans, Guetaria, in a cleft of rocks sheltered by the island of St. Anton, Zumaya, Deva, Motrico, Andarroa, Lekeitio, Mundaca, Bermeo, Plencia, Portugalete, Santurce, Castro-Urdiales, Laredo, Santoña, Santander, San Vicente de la Barquera, Llanes, Rivadesella, Villaviciosa, Gijon, Candas, Luanco. These ports, which were personally visited some years ago by Mr. Clements R. Markham, lie between the French frontiers and Cabo de Peñas. The history of some of them extends back into classic times. Strabo devotes most of his third book to "Iberia," as Spain was called by the